

ican citizens, adopted by the Treaty which gave us possession of New-Orleans, where he resided at the time of its cession.—The Attorney departed, rather in a huff, to think his hint was not regarded—and on the night of the same day Mr. Gibbon was forcibly taken from his house by a Sergeant and four soldiers armed, and under this guard of muskets, without being allowed to take anything whatsoever with him, but the clothes on his back, he was escorted into the state of Vermont, & there left, friendless & penniless, together with his wife whose situation was such as ought to have commanded the sympathy even of Cannibals.

Such is the humanity and justice of British law, as administered by petty provincial tyrants; And such is the sacred regard which the *Defender of the faith* entertains for the principles of that religion which he pretends to profess and to defend.

Albany Register.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

The frigates President, Commodore Rodgers; U. S. Commodore Decatur; and brig Argus, Capt. Lawrence, arrived at Sandy Hook yesterday morning from a cruise. The sloop of war Wasp, Capt. Jones, has gone into the Delaware.

By a passenger in the ship Jane from Tenerife, arrived on Saturday, we learn that a distressing and destructive pestilence raged at Grand Canary, which swept off from twenty to thirty of the inhabitants a day.—All communication between the infected place and the other neighbouring islands had been interdicted by proclamation.

E. Post.

JAMES MADISON, President of the U. States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Monsieur Lescallier having produced to me his Commission as Consul General of the French and Royal Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, to the United States of America, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed within the U. S. to the Consuls-General of the most favoured nations.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty fifth day of September, A. D. 1811, and of the Independence of the U. S. the thirty-sixth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.
AS MONROE, Secretary of State.

Consulate of the United States of America
BRAZIL.

Port of St. Salvador, August 14, 1811.

A Royal order having been in force here which prohibited the landing in this port of any person arriving from the United States, without being furnished with a passport from the Charge des Affaires of Portugal at Philadelphia, and which occasioned some temporary inconvenience and embarrassment to the American commerce hither.—It is conceived to be the duty of the undersigned, to notify the merchants of the United States that the said order has been so modified as to be applicable to passengers only, and not to the supercargoes, masters, or seamen of American vessels.

HENRY HILL, U. S. Consul.

Several vessels have lately arrived at the Eastward with cargoes of salt, crates, &c. from England. They were of course seized; but the plea of distress and, an avowed clearance for Amelia Island, were sufficient to procure a release from the bond.

Boston Gazette.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.
We have received, in a letter from Fort Wayne, dated Sept. 6, the following important intelligence:

In consequence of supposed hostilities being offered to the United States by the celebrated Shawnee Chief Tecumseh, and that the Miami tribe of Indians were adherents of the Prophet; his Excellency William H. Harrison dispatched a messenger, about the 21st of Aug. with a speech to be delivered to the Miami tribe of Indians at this place.

On the 3d of September, nearly the whole Miami tribe of Indians, amounting in number to three hundred and fifty, assembled at Fort Wayne, for the purpose of answering to certain interrogatories made by Governor Harrison to the Shawnee Prophet.

The Indians met at the Public Store, accompanied by the public officers and citizens of the place, where a very lengthy and friendly speech from Gov. Harrison was read to them by John Shaw, Assistant Indian Agent, and delivered in their own language by Captain William Wells. The strictest decorum was observed while delivering the speech, and from the frequent exclamations by our red brethren, we were in hopes that the Indians would be united, and the meeting prove salutary both to the white and red people. After the close of the Governor's speech, a few observations were made by some of the Chiefs, and then they requested until next morning to give their answer. Accordingly the next morning the assemblage met at half past ten o'clock, and proceeded to the business of the day.

Lafriusier, a Wea Chief, made a very eloquent speech in answer to the Governor's, and as he said, for the nation. It was entirely evasive in every particular on which the Governor had wished their sentiments, and more intended to quiet the public mind than as an expression of their views. After he had done speaking, agreeable to a preconcerted plan, his young men fell to dancing for the purpose of confounding and putting an end to the council; but this was with some difficulty stopped by Capt. Wells and order restored.

Mr. Dubois, in order to draw from Lafriusier an unequivocal avowal of his object, observed, that it was the Governor's wish to know by his return whether he was the friend of the Prophet or of the Great Father; Lafriusier replied, that he and his party were friendly to the Prophet, and that they would defend their rights to a man, and the sooner they surrender their land agreeable to the latter treaty.

The Little Turtle remonstrated against such conduct; contrasted their present situation with their condition at the late war, observing, that if they were unable to sustain a war at that time, when assisted by

the British, what could they do now? He made a long speech, in which he observed that the engagements made at the treaty of Greenville, were yet fresh in their minds, and that the Miamies wished to be considered in the same light they were then.

Silver Heels, a Massinaway Chief, followed in a very long and able speech, remarking that he always detested the Prophet's conduct, and had advised his young men not to follow him.

Charley an Eel River Chief, and the White Loon, a Wabash Chief, expressed the same opinion.

Oacemet, a Puttawatamie Chief, from Elk's Heart, observed, as the Turtle did, that the treaty at Greenville was fresh in their minds; that they and the Miamies were friends from their infancy; that the sentiments of the one were those of the other. This, he said, was the language of all the Puttawatamies inhabiting the lakes from Chicago to the eastward, notwithstanding some of their young men have committed murders on the whites, contrary to their Chief's advice, and that the Chiefs were determined that the depredations of individuals should not be charged to the nation.

The different Chiefs of the Miami nation were in council nearly all the night of the 4th inst. and those that were in favor of Lafriusier, reported next morning.—I had if the Miamies should receive any of the annuities from the United States this fall, that war should instantly be declared against them, and that the Little Turtle should live no longer.—The Turtle's answer was—Kill me as soon as you please: I can't calculate on living many winters more; but rest assured, kill me when you will, I will not die a one.

On the morning of the 5th inst. Lafriusier and his party left this place for Fort Malden in Upper Canada; and all the rest returned to their respective homes, with the exception of two Chiefs, who went on to observe the conduct of the Indians, and their reception from the British Government.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 8.

Arrived, brig Helen, McCobb, 38 days from Oporto. Spoke, in latitude 36, 30, long, 64, a French cruiser, who was boarded by her and treated politely.—Informing Captain McCobb he had particular orders never to capture any American vessels, whatever port they might be bound to or from. He had been three months and an half from France.

Large quantities of heavy cannon were going up the Douro for the allied army.—Markets dull.

It appears from a publication in one of the New Orleans papers, that there is a very fatal prevailing sickness in that city, and the Mayor has been called upon to publish a letter written to him on the subject, by one of the physicians of the city.—Char. Courier.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.

A party of forty or fifty Osages, amongst whom were the principal chiefs, left this place a few days ago. Their object in this visit was at first uncertain; the ostensible one, was the dissonances that prevailed amongst their people, and they pretended to wish the aid of the Indian agent in composing them. After remaining about a week in town, a council was held with them, by the governor, which was opened on their part by relating their private grievances and requesting the governor to take pity on them. The governor replied, that he had no right to interfere with their internal disputes but at the same time gave them such advice as would be serviceable, advising also to their having left Fort Osage; he then informed them, that the treaty which they had made, with the U. States, was ratified by Congress, and that their annuities were ready to be given to them for the two years, which were due; and as to the other part of the treaty, the building a horse mill, the blacksmith shop, &c. he wished to know whether they wished them erected. The real object of these wily savages now plainly appeared, they addressed him, with long and artful speeches, and pretended to be surprised, that this subject should ever again be brought into view; they supposed it had been forgotten by their great father, as it had been by them; they said that they had been overreached in the treaty, and had only intended a sale from the Gasconade, &c. and not of their country, which belonged to their posterity as well as to them; that their great Father, not having fulfilled his part of the treaty, at the time it ought to have been fulfilled, the treaty was considered by them as void; they concluded by requesting the governor to keep the goods, and they would keep their land. The governor informed them, that their great Father never forced or compelled Indians to sell their lands, but when they chose to sell them, the treaty must be obeyed, that it was not possible to pay them the annuities sooner; that the treaty would at all events, stand, and if they did not accept of those annuities, it would only be considered by their great Father, as a proof of their unfriendly disposition to him.

The Indians retired, and in two days informed the governor, in another council, that on more mature deliberations they had agreed to accept of the goods, and would endeavour to render their people satisfied with it.

It was evident that those Indians were sanguine in their expectations of getting rid of this treaty, so important to the people of this country and the U. States; and had Governor Howard yielded in the least to them, it might have led to embarrassing and very serious nature; one of the chiefs who pressed with great warmth and vehemence against the treaty, said, that all the goods on the other side of the big waters would not satisfy them for their land, and spoke of their having 1500 warriors; but when they were answered that the treaty was ratified, that it would be observed by their great Father the President, and that it should be complied with on their part they deliberated and agreed to accept of annuities; they left this place apparently well satisfied.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 4.

A SWINDLER TAKEN.

Our readers will, probably, recollect, a very bold and audacious act of swindling, committed in this city in November, 1806. The particulars were, a genteel looking man, took lodgings at a respectable house in King street, for about a week: He stated himself to have recently arrived from Georgia, and said his name was George Brown. On the last morning of his stay, he rode up the road some distance, where he met three waggons loaded with Cotton and baled wool, the drivers for the purchase of cottoning them a trifle above the market price, as he wanted to make up a parcel

for shipping immediately, and professing himself highly pleased with the quality of their Cotton. He directed to a very respectable Mercantile House in King street, of which he stated he was a partner, where they were to deliver their loads, and receive their money in specie. He then made all haste to town, and calling at the House he had described to the waggons, stated that he had a quantity of Cotton then coming in, which he would sell at 19 cents a pound; which the Gentleman agreed to pay for it. The Waggons came in, were unloaded, and the Cotton weighed, when the Swindler received the money for it in Bank Bills. All this time he had completely deceived both the merchant and the poor countrymen; the first supposing him to be the owner of the waggons, and the others satisfied in their own minds of his being a partner in the House. On receiving the money, (\$1200) the fellow stepped out to the waggons, and shewed it to them, at the same time apologising to them that he would be under the necessity of making them wait till he returned from the Bank, as he had not sufficient Specie in the House to fulfil his contract with them. They entertaining no suspicion of him, agreed to wait, and thus gave him a fair opportunity to escape with his booty. These are briefly the particulars of the fraud. Diligent search was made for the fellow at the time, and a reward offered for his apprehension, without success. His pursuers, though, were not to be dismayed by present failure, but with a zeal of perseverance, worthy of success, pursued with unabated ardor their object; and finally have succeeded. The Swindler, whose real name is said to be HOMES G. BOSTICK, was brought to town last night, (five years) after the perpetration of his crime, and lodged in Gaol, by Ezekiel Nash, Esq., and Mr. Nathan Jetties, who, after a long and laborious pursuit, voluntarily undertaken, took him, a few days ago, at Briar Creek, Burk County, Georgia.—Times.

On a re-examination of our file of London and Liverpool papers by the *Orbit*, we find that Mr. Madison's proclamation calling Congress together on the 4th of November, and the remarks which accompanied it in the National Intelligencer, had been received and published in the *Liverpool Mercury* of the 30th of August, without comment.

The King it seems was not expected to survive many days. All the ceremonies used in the proclamation of a new sovereign had been prepared and arranged, and the principal officers in the College of Arms and other departments concerned had received notice accordingly.

Lord Wellington, it was said, was about to revisit his native country for a short time on account of ill health, and would leave Gen. Graham in the temporary command of the army.—N. Y. E. Post.

The following interesting article is taken from the *London Courier, Nat. Int.*

We have seen a decree of the Cortes adopted after a long and secret discussion, on the 19th of June, upon an offer of mediation of the British government with the American provinces. It consists of nine articles. The mediation is accepted on condition that an acknowledgement of the sovereignty of the Cortes be the basis of the treaty, & that the British government should, on the failure of the negotiation, suspend all intercourse with the refractory provinces, and assist in reducing them to subjection.

The ship Solon, which arrived at this port yesterday from London, brought dispatches from our Charge des Affaires in London for the Secretary of State.—Merc. Adv. Oct. 10.

Extract of a Letter from a very respectable and intelligent American Merchant now in Liverpool, to his friend in N. Y. dated August the 28th 1811.

"The King still lives, and many people think he may continue in his present state for many years."

"The Catholics in Ireland are in commotion, and something very serious is to be apprehended—there are frequent meetings throughout the whole country, and their proceedings are bold and violent.—Petitions for equal rights are made out, and unless the prayers of the petitioners are granted, things will come to an awful crisis. The government are alarmed, and are exchanging the militia, by sending the Irish to Ireland, and bringing the Irish to England. The deserters in this country are rapidly increasing, and appear to favor the cause of the Catholics."

"I have made it a part of my business since my arrival to learn the state of American produce, and am impressed with a belief, that this country will not want any thing of consequence from the United States for a year to come. There are large stocks on hand, and the consumption of many articles decreases.—The crops of grain have been very abundant, and well secured;—therefore, they will not want any supplies from America at high prices."

We have seen a late letter from London, which says "should the King survive the first year of the Regency, the restrictions on the Prince of Wales will be removed;—and some change of Ministers will be made—but the system as it regards France will not be altered.—A new attempt will be made to accommodate all differences with the United States. God grant it success."—Boston Centinel.

Europe.

DUBLIN, Aug. 9.

A gentleman recently returned from the Continent, and who had resided some time at Paris, wishes to draw the particular attention of Government towards the great number of foreigners who, under the appearance of French Priests, and other specious characters, are every day arriving in this country. According to his information, too many of these foreigners are secret agents of the French Government, most of whom are sent for the purpose of taking advantage of the present situation of affairs in Ireland, by increasing the irritation of the Catholic Body in that country. He adds, that it is impossible for people who have not been in Paris to form any conception of the extent of Bonaparte's hatred towards this country, and to means that can be devised, whether violent or insidious, will be omitted, that may tend to effect our ruin; or to injure us in any manner.

The happy intelligence of the safety of Sir Joseph Yorke's squadron off Cape Ortegal was appropriately brought to Government by the *Eden* vessel.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

RUSSIA.

The opinion that a good understanding subsists between the Russian government & our own seems every day to receive new confirmation.

Mr. G. a British subject, who had resided for some time in St. Petersburg is just arrived in England, from the Russian capital, by the special permission of the government; and will be allowed to return again the moment he arranged the business which has occasioned his visit to this country.

This gentleman has communicated to his friends the impression which was generally felt at St. Petersburg as to the amicable disposition of the emperor Alexander towards this country. The fact, however, which is most confidently averred, & which there appears, no reason to dispute of more than 200 ships from England having entered the ports of Russia, in spite of the remonstrances of the French government, shows that the emperor Alexander, either from necessity or choice, has departed from the system planned for him by his ally at Erfurt, which was to cripple the power of England by the exclusion of her commerce.

Mr. G. also states that the quantity of colonial produce which the above ships conveyed to Russia was so considerable, as to occasion a temporary glut in the markets, and very considerably to reduce the prices. At the time of his leaving St. Petersburg, on 7 one sentiment prevailed as to the probability of a war between France and Russia. The exchange was then at 15d.

From another quarter, of respectable authority, it is stated, that the point immediately under discussion between the two powers, is the possession of the ports of Riga and Kevel. Bonaparte is said to have demanded them precisely on the same plea on which he seized Stetin, Colberg and the other Prussian ports, as being necessary to the completion of the "continental system;" and without which England would never be compelled to accept a maritime peace, so necessary to the repose of the world.

Bonaparte's application to the Russian emperor on this head was accompanied & enforced by a statement of what he himself had accomplished:—that he had shut out the English from the ports of the Adriatic; from the Elbe and the Weser. English commerce was entirely excluded from all the ports of his own dominions, and those of his confederates, in a certain degree to the temporary detriment of his own subjects; and it now only remained for the emperor Alexander to affix his seal to this vast plan by closing his ports in the Baltic, the only inlet, he regretted to say, which were at present open to the English.

All this general Lauriston was instructed to press upon the attention of the court of St. Petersburg; and also to say, that his master by no means doubted the good will of the emperor, but rather the ability of his government, which was too weak to carry into execution the full intentions of his majesty. On this ground it was, that the French government sought the possession of the two ports in question, and also as a guarantee that the system of exclusion should be followed up to its utmost extent.

A compliance with these demands would have been equivalent to entire submission; and that Russia has rejected them is evident. It now remains to be seen whether the enemy will attempt to carry them into effect by force.

SPAIN.

FRENCH HEAD QUARTERS AT VALLADOLID.

WE, the marshal of the empire, duke of Istria, colonel general of the Imperial Guards, general in chief of the army in the north of Spain:

Upon the report of the intendant general, we have ordered, and do order as follows:

Art. 1 There shall be formed by the municipalities in the towns, and by the magistrates in the villages, a list of all the individuals who have quitted their homes, & who do not reside in places occupied by French troops.

2 All such individuals shall be bound to return to their homes in the course of a month—in default of which they shall be considered as forming part of the band of insurgents, and all their property shall be confiscated—all persons owing them rents, and their debtors of every description whatever, are forbidden to make their payments in any other way but into the hands of the administrators of the national domains.

3 The fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, children and nephews of such individuals, are declared responsible, both in their property and in their persons, for every act of spoliation committed by the insurgents upon peaceable citizens, or upon their property.

4 If any inhabitant is carried off from his home, three of the nearest relatives of a brigand shall be immediately arrested, to serve as hostages. If this individual is put to death by the bands, the hostages shall be shot immediately, and without any form of process.

5 Every person who shall absent himself from his township for more than eight days, (to commence from the publication of the present ordinance) without permission, shall be considered as having gone over to the bands, all his property shall be sequestrated, and sold after the expiration of three months; all his relatives within the degrees mentioned in the third article, shall be put under arrest.

6 No inhabitant can remove from his township without being provided with a passport, which shall be given upon the certificate of two resident house holders in the township, who shall be sureties, that at the expiration of the time mentioned in the passport, he who is the bearer shall have returned to his township, or shall have shewn that he resided in places occupied by the French army. In failure of which the two sureties shall be arrested and put into prison.

7 Every inhabitant of towns where there is a commissary of police, shall provide himself with a card of security.

8 Domestic visits shall be made, in pursuance of the orders of the commandants of towns, at periods which they shall deem proper, every individual unprovided with a card of security shall be immediately arrested and sent to prison; the public functionaries alone are excepted from this order.

9 In like manner those shall be arrested, who have given an asylum to any individual unprovided with a passport or card of security.

10 Whoever shall be convicted of having held correspondence with the brigands, shall be punished with death.

11 All correspondence with the inhabitants of districts occupied by insurgents is prohibited; those who receive letters from such districts must give them to the commandants of towns, or to commissioners of police, where there are such.

12 Infractions of the preceding articles shall be punished with ten years imprisonment.

13 The governor general of the different governments, and the intendant general, are charged, each in his own department, with the execution of the present ordinance, which shall be printed, published, and fixed up in all the usual places.

(Signed)

Marshal DUKE OF ISTRIA.
DE BRUGLIO.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS AT VALLADOLID.

June 5.

Whenever a detachment of troops are attacked on the road, and the inhabitants of the town upon whose territory the attack took place, have not given information of the concerted post or ambuscade to the commander of the detachment, the town shall be given up to pillage, and the most culpable inhabitants shall be arrested and delivered over to a military commission; and in case of any repetition of the same circumstance, the town shall be burnt.

The ringing of bells on the approach of French troops is prohibited. The person who gives or executes orders for ringing of bells on such an occasion, shall be shot.

The military chiefs & commandants of fortresses are specially charged with the execution of these orders.

By command of marshal the duke of Istria, general in chief of the army of the north of Spain.

(Signed) BARON LECAMUS,
Chief of the Staff.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing ship *Orbit*, Boal, 35 days from Liverpool.

Capt. B. has furnished the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, with London papers to the 29th August, and Lloyd's Lists to the 27th, inclusive, a few days later than before received; but they are almost wholly destitute of intelligence worth copying.

The King of England was alive on the 29th of August, but was very ill and his recovery hopeless.

LONDON, August 24.

Advices from France by the last cartel state, that the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Council at Paris had been resumed, and it was supposed that an arrangement would be at length agreed upon between Napoleon and the Pope.

Marshal Ney had arrived at Paris. The interest excited in the mercantile world by the rumor that 200 vessels had been admitted into Russian ports, has been considerably damped by the subsequent intelligence that those vessels were all Americans, and that their cargoes, consisting of Coffee, Havana Sugar, and Cotton, had so completely glutted the markets, that at St. Petersburg Cotton had fallen below 3d per pound.

Bonaparte has imposed a tax of a centime per sheet, [whatever may be the form of the volume] on all publications, the copyright of which belonging to the author or his heirs, has expired.

The intelligence contained in the following extract of a letter lately received from Paris, is worth attention, although the authority of a private document does not warrant much dependence on its contents. "It is interesting to you, my friend, I must inform you, that the business of our Council has taken a very favorable turn—that it is said the holy Pope will come here to swear allegiance to his Sovereign.—That the affairs in Spain are in a very good train.—Marshal Macdonald informs me that he expects to be in possession of Figueras by the latter end of this month.—There is, perhaps, a cloud rising from the north, but which will soon be dissipated by the thunder of our cannon."

Moniteurs of the 19th and other Paris papers of the 18th, were received this morning. The Moniteur of the 19th contains the following important declaration made by Bonaparte, in reply to an address from a deputation of the Ionian isles:

"I will never abandon the islands which the superiority of the enemy by sea has placed in their power. In India, in America, in the Mediterranean, every thing has been and has been French shall always be so. Conquered by the enemy by the vicissitudes of war, they shall return to the empire by the other events of the war, or by the stipulations of peace. I should always consider it as an eternal blot upon my reign, if I ever sanctioned the abandonment of a single Frenchman."

To the Address from the Lippe his Majesty replied as follows:

"Gentlemen, deputies of the department of La Lippe.—The town of Munster belonged to an ecclesiastical sovereign; deplorable effect of ignorance and superstition! You were without country.—Providence, who willed that I should restore the throne of Charlemagne, has made you naturally enter, with Holland and the Hanse Towns, into the bosom of the Empire. From the moment in which you became French, my heart made no difference between you and other parts of my States. As soon as circumstances shall permit me, I shall feel a lively satisfaction in being among you."

August 26.

By the late intelligence from America, there appears to be no doubt, that unless the Orders in Council are repealed, there will be a war, or a continuation of their Non Inter-course Laws with this country.

The information of the release of every American vessel which had arrived in France since her repeal of the Berlin & Milan Decrees, and of the condemnation of every one in our Courts that has been captured since, has long since reached America. It will excite a strong sensation against this country, and at once decide the American Government upon the course of measures to be pursued.—They must, if they have a regard for the honor of their country, persevere in the measures they have adopted. They have unquestionably a right, by the law of nations, as well as in equity, to prohibit an intercourse with us, if we prohibit an intercourse with the continent.—In answer to the question, "Whether the Milan and Berlin decrees are repealed?" the Editors of the *Ministerial Journals* have emphatically ask for the evidence of tal-